

The housing 3 has a cylindrical circumferential wall 3A with bushings 4 through which the cutting line F passes out. Extending axially through the inside of the housing 3 is a hub 7 with a threaded portion 7A and a hexagonal-section portion 7B coupled in torsion inside the through seat formed in the housing 3. The hub 7 is locked to the housing 3 by a journal or stop 9 that screws onto a second threaded portion 7C of the hub 7 and that has an elastic ring 11.

Fitted onto the hub 7, and journal 9 is a stop component 13 that forms a support for the spool 5, being provided with a collar 13A on which the spool 5 sits. The support 13 is held against the housing 3 by a spring-action member consisting of a helical spring 17 housed in a cylindrical seat formed in the support 13. Inside this cylindrical seat is a moveable actuating slider 19 with projections 19A that project through longitudinal slots 13X in the cylindrical wall of the support 13.--

Page 7, replace the paragraph starting at line 26 and ending at line 32 with the following new paragraph:

-- Around the collar 13A supporting the spool 5 is a basically cylindrical closing wall 13B on which is mounted an annular cover 25. This cover has an edge 25A that surrounds the free edge of the circumferential wall 3A of the housing 3. The cover 25 may be held in position by its interference with the closing wall 13B and/or by interference between the edge 25A and the circumferential wall 3A, or by means of spring-action projections (not shown in Figures 1 and 2).--

Pages 8 and 9, replace the paragraphs starting on page 8 at line 15 and ending on page 9 at line 4 with the following new paragraphs:

-- Having secured the ends of the line in the holes 5D, the operator, by twisting the closing wall 13B of the spool support 13, can rotate, in the winding direction, the assembly made up of the button 21, the actuating slider 19, the support 13 and the spool 5 around the hub 7 axis. Rotation in the winding direction is permitted by the shaping of sawtooth section end teeth 29 formed on that portion of the support 13 which is pushed against the housing 3, the latter having complementary teeth, as can be seen in particular in the cutaway view, Fig. 2.

The reverse rotation between the support 13 and the housing 3 (the direction in which the line is unwound) is not permitted, so that spontaneous rotation in the line unwinding direction is prevented, not only during rewinding of the supply of line but also when the head is in operation. The teeth 29 and the complementary teeth on the housing 3 thus form an anti-rotation means for rotating in a winding direction, but not in an unwinding direction.

The system of mutual locking between the housing 3, the support 13 and the knob 21 may differ from this. For example, the central hub 7 may be omitted and the connection may be provided by a system of spring-action fingers. Similarly, the connection between the head and the brushcutter may be provided by a snap-engaging quick-coupling system or the like, of a type known per se, rather than by means of a threaded journal. Similarly, the knob 21 and the actuating slider 19 may be constructed in one piece. The journal 9 may be screwed in by a socket wrench passing through a hole in the knob 21, or the latter may be coupled in torsion to the journal 9 to enable it to rotate.--.